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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 23, 1923
ANOTHER FOSTER CLAIM SMASHED
REPORT OF PORTLAND CONVENTION
TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY
EAT A "GOLDEN RULE DINNER"
THE NEXT CONGRESS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Feltman & Curmie, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave., 945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Maker.s
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market, Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth, Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 113 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 26—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 263 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 19 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 68—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Storekeepers—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 618—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 31—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 23, 1923

No. 43

:- Another Foster Claim Smashed! :-

Here's another W. Z. Foster claim smashed by evidence. In the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, Victor A. Olander analyzed every phase of Fosterism. He went into the Foster claim that the Chicago stock yards district was organized in accordance with a plan developed by Foster and in accordance with Foster methods.

Olander showed that the stock yards organization was planned by American Federation of Labor men, that it was in complete accord with American Federation of Labor laws and methods and that Foster had nothing to do with the making of the plans. Furthermore, Foster was allowed to help in the campaign only because it was believed that he had renounced his old beliefs and had come to see the truth of the American Federation of Labor position and of its principles.

Here, in part, is what Olander said about the famous stock yards campaign:

"Delegate Foster has left the impression that the plan of organization in the stock yards campaign was originated by him. He told an untruth, and he knows it. He left the impression intentionally that the American Federation and its organizers had nothing to do with the origin or the carrying out of that plan. He told an untruth, and he knows it. That plan, one clearly within the policy of the American Federation of Labor, clearly within the laws of the American Federation of Labor, supported by the international unions within the American Federation of Labor, was presented to President Gompers by an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, John Fitzpatrick, carried out by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, by John Fitzpatrick, and, also, by John Kilkusky—you know the name and you know what happened afterwards.

"Away back in 1904, after the stock yards strike, John Fitzpatrick talked over with me, and with a number of other delegates who are on this floor, and who will recall what I say, a plan to reorganize the stock yards district, and he meant no change in the form of the organizations. Among the active men that I recall in those days, talking over that plan, was Joe Morton, one of the vice-presidents of this Federation, present in this convention; Edward J. Evans, of the Electrical Workers, present at this convention, and I am sure there are a number of others who recall what took place even that far back.

"John Fitzpatrick, reared in the stock yards district, himself a worker in the stock yards, living even today in the yards district, saw what was going on there, and year after year watched the situation, making one attempt and then another attempt to bring about organization among those workers, under the plan that W. Z. Foster says he originated, long before Foster was heard of in Chicago.

"Year after year John Fitzpatrick, who seemed to breathe the hopes and aspirations of the people 'back of the yards,' talked that plan over. It was no secret, because it came on the floor of the Chicago Federation of Labor in each of those years. Then came the war situation, out of which came, as you all know, great opportunities for organization, and John Fitzpatrick said to me, as he said to Morton Evans and others: 'The time

is approaching when I know the plans we have talked about can be carried out.'

"Mr. President, incidental to this was the fact that Delegate Foster had succeeded in persuading John Fitzpatrick and the delegates of the Chicago Federation of Labor, including myself, that he was no longer an apostle of I. W. Wism, and when the time came to carry out the plan, John Fitzpatrick, looking around for some one to help, called in, not merely one man, but a committee of fifteen or twenty, meeting constantly, sometimes daily, nearly all of them appointed by the various national and international unions concerned in the stock yards strike, and all of them entitled to credit for what took place.

"What was the form of organization used? Simply a voluntary central body or district council such as you have all over the United States in every city of any consequence, like the building trades council, the carpenters' district council—a voluntary central organization formed by the sanction of all the unions interested directly in that struggle. The delegates met and reported back to the local unions, and so worked up harmony and good-will between the different units. A very simple procedure, provided for under the practices of the American Federation of Labor, carried out by John Fitzpatrick, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, with W. Z. Foster simply a secretary.

"It so happens that Foster persuaded them to let him present the resolution that started the actual wheels turning, and he claims full credit for himself, and he is not entitled to one iota of credit, for initiating the movement. The coat does not belong to him, it belongs to John Fitzpatrick.

"And John Fitzpatrick, strong man that he is, virile—and I do not always agree with him—of sterling honesty, does not like to pound his own drum, and as Foster began doing this I said to him: 'John, why do you allow that?' 'Oh, well,' he said, 'what's the difference whether someone says he did what I had a hand in doing? What difference does it make?'

"I said: 'John, if it were only you and Foster it would not make any difference; but what you have done has been taken up by another man and paraded around the country for the purpose of making people believe the general trade union movement is wrong. That is a wrong to our people, it is taking their hope from them, making the unorganized and some of the organized workers believe the whole thing is a miserable failure and there is nothing ahead but, darkness.'

"After the arbitration agreement was reached—and it was reached not because of Foster, the credit for the success on that memorable Christmas morning, lies more with the man who sits in that chair (pointing to President Walker) than to any other man. Walker had been called by the President of the United States to act with Secretary of Labor Wilson, 'Billy' Wilson, formerly secretary of the United Mine Workers, and one of the finest men God ever put on this earth, to endeavor to adjust some of the most serious difficulties then pending within this country.

"And it was Walker's maneuvering—for Secretary Wilson took sick and could not give all of that splendid energy and intellect that was

his to an endeavor to reach some sort of a settlement in the stock yard industry—it was Walker's maneuvering that brought about the famous arbitration agreement on that Christmas morning. When Secretary Wilson became ill the burden fell upon John Walker, and he carried it, and it wasn't an easy one. He had to endure the sneers of men like Foster and others while the fight was going on, and yet he held his ground."

TUBERCULOSIS IN INDUSTRY.

Due to the high tuberculosis mortality rate of 73 per cent among men workers in industry, especial preventive steps will at once be taken by the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association and other health agencies here.

During Tuberculosis Week, December 1st to 9th, inclusive, a model exposition, designed particularly for industrial needs, will be held in San Francisco at a location to be announced shortly. This is to be put in force as a demonstration of the value of inaugurating a permanent medical department exclusively for workers.

During the 12-year period from 1911 to 1922 there were 10,030 recorded deaths from tuberculosis in San Francisco, 73 per cent of which were men, with the heaviest toll between the ages of 30 and 39.

The tuberculosis hazard is obviously in the wage-earning group during the prime of life, according to statistics.

It will be to counteract this danger that the Tuberculosis Association will next bend its efforts. During Tuberculosis Week an effort to discover persons with incipient tuberculosis—the disease in the dormant, difficult-to-detect stage—will be made at the exposition, where the public will be invited to have the doctor "give them the once-over."

This will be in no sense a complete physical examination. Should a person, however, be found liable to tubercular infection he will be thus informed, free of charge.

In the physical inspection the physician in charge will render a complete report on the height, weight and age of the subject, his medical and social history, chest expansion and other physical features.

In addition to the exposition, Will J. French of the State Industrial Accident Commission, former president of the Typographical Union, will speak at the regular meeting of the Building Trades Council on December 6th, and Dr. Philip K. Brown will address the Labor Council at the meeting of December 7th.

BLACKSMITHS UNITE.

Officers of the international Brotherhood of Blacksmiths have organized a local of blacksmiths' union in Rochester, N. Y. There are more than 400 eligible members, and a campaign has been launched to interest all of these workers.

"The man who does not see that the good of every living creature is his good, the hurt of every living creature his hurt, is one who wilfully makes himself a kind of outlaw or exile; he is blind."—A tenet of the Stoic philosophy cited by Professor Gilbert Murray in an address on the subject.

REPORT ON PORTLAND CONVENTION.

San Francisco, October, 1923.

Officers and Delegates, San Francisco Labor Council:

In submitting my report as your delegate to the forty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convened in Portland, Oregon, October 1st, and adjourned October 12, 1923, consuming eleven working days, I intend to spare you the formal recital of actions of the convention, and I give you instead what impressed me as interesting and instructive.

The First Day of the Convention.

The usual parade from the headquarters hotel to the convention hall was omitted. A massed orchestra of the musicians employed in Portland theatres occupied the stage in the City Auditorium and rendered a number of selections. The Auditorium hall is smaller than in San Francisco, and has a sloping floor usually occupied by opera chairs, which had been removed for the occasion to give room for long rows of tables at which delegates took their seats. The convention proceedings were opened by G. A. Von Schrittz, president of the Portland Labor Council, acting as temporary chairman. He sounded the keynote of delegates and visitors, in saying: "The deliberations of this convention will be noted by millions, and in this reconstruction and reorganization period, great problems and great responsibilities rest upon the delegates. Through the efforts of the trade union movement, conditions and wages are better in this country than in any country of the world, and we stand ready at all times to uphold those traditions and those principles." He welcomed the delegates and introduced George L. Baker, Mayor of Portland, who, he said, is a "real Mayor," a self-made Oregonian, who worked his way up from a newsboy to the head of the Stage Employees' Union, and finally to become mayor of the city. He concluded the introduction by telling the audience that Mayor Baker was "against the red propaganda and stood as an American four-square," to which the Mayor graciously replied: "I never realized how well I stood with the chairman until today." Being somewhat interested in municipal politics I made some casual inquiries later and found that these eulogies of the Mayor did not sit altogether well on many other trade unionists in Portland, from which I drew the conclusion that more people than the Mayor himself were surprised at his sudden popularity acquired on the opening of the convention.

After complimenting the American Federation of Labor as the safety valve of industry, Mayor Baker, like all true Oregonians, indulged in boasting the State of Oregon, a habit that rather got on the nerves of every good Californian like myself. This is what he said: "We have a country here that will furnish twenty thousand one hundred-acre farms, and will give an opportunity to the man who wants to build a home and come out here on God's green carpet, under the blue canopy of heaven, where the great tall trees rear their heads skyward, where we never have a drought, where we never have anything but crops—no failures." He finished by saying, what had better been left unsaid, the following: "Before you go home we are going to give you a good time, and before you leave we are going to make good every promise that any member of organized labor has made to you." If the delegates were to take him literally, it would take a reparations commission, I fear, to make good all the promises of the Committee of Arrangements made during the first week, for which the committee was kept busy apologizing during the second week of the convention.

The temporary chairman next introduced Walter N. Pierce, Governor of the State of Oregon, as to whose biography delegates were told that he was brought up on a farm in Illinois, was a

self-educated man, taught school, and served five years in the State Legislature, and now not only is Governor of Oregon but also holds the distinction of being a "real dirt-farmer." The Governor thanked the chairman for his introduction and said it reminded him of an occasion when during his gubernatorial campaign he was introduced to an audience, and his introducer said: "This is Walter N. Pierce, one of Oregon's most noted private citizens; may he ever remain such." "And," said the Governor, "not very long ago, the same man introducing me to another audience said: 'This is Walter N. Pierce, heavily laden with official duties; may he soon be relieved.' This sally brought down the convention, for the particular reason that while in our session at Portland the enemies of the Governor were circulating a petition for his recall. The petition failed for lack of signatures, but the petition was to be held in cold storage for next year's election, when it no doubt will be brought out again and another effort made to relieve the Oregon Governor of his duties as Governor. He was also a booster, saying: "We are proud of Oregon, a State that has the largest quantity of standing timber in the Nation, the largest amount of undeveloped electric horse-power in the Nation, the great white coal deposit that God gave us." I could not help that moment but think of our own gallant fight at home in preserving for the people of San Francisco their God-given right to mine white coal in Hetch Hetchy.

Among the really fine thoughts uttered by this speaker was this: "Civilization may be likened to a tree, the roots of which are horticultural and agricultural, the trunk manufacturing, the limbs transportation, the leaves wholesale and retail. If the roots of the tree starve, the leaves will wither and fall, the limbs will break off with the wind, and finally the tree will fall over."

The next speaker introduced by the temporary chairman was Otto Hartwig, president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, a young man who had the office of introducing President Gompers, the regular chairman. The thought uttered by Mr. Hartwig is one that should particularly appeal to representatives serving on local and state bodies. He said: "This should prove to be one of the greatest opportunities on the part of the trade union movement of this state to find out how the great movement of labor functions. It should prove to be, and is, a wonderful opportunity for the great citizenship of Oregon to see first hand how the American labor movement is made up and how it performs."

President Samuel Gompers then delivered the opening address to the convention. No trade unionist has an accurate, up-to-date conception of the present status and problems of the American labor movement who fails to grasp the attitude of organized labor on the subjects dealt with in that speech. On October 17th, at San Francisco, on his return from Portland, President Gompers spoke in a vein similar to the one in his opening speech at the convention. A comparison of the two speeches will prove beyond doubt that Mr. Gompers does not have to learn his speeches verbatim but is able to speak eloquently on the same subject, without casting his thought in identical language. On the subject of unemployment, he said he could not understand the reasoning of American employers after the war, when they wanted to reduce wages, in order to revive business; on this point, he argued, that when you reduce the purchasing and consuming power, you necessarily not only throw great numbers out of employment, but you also reduce the grand total consumption power of the nation, thus lessening instead of reviving business. When, therefore, the Executive Council and representatives of international unions, March, 1922, urged upon American trade unionists everywhere to resist wage reductions, he thought that this policy,

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despite the howls of the interests, was the most fortunate decision made for this country, and in that connection he said he would paraphrase the old couplet: "It is better to have loved and lost, than not to have loved at all," by saying: "It is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all." Right there in his speech he was interrupted by a man in the gallery, who arose and started to shout, but what he said was unintelligible, for he was immediately stopped by the chairman's gavel, and the admonition given out that spectators in the gallery had no right to signify either approval or disapproval of anything said or done in the convention. There was a similar interruption a week later while the debate to unseat Delegate William F. Dunne was going on, when the chair suppressed the interruption by threatening to close the gallery to visitors if any further interruptions were made. There were no other interruptions from spectators during the entire convention.

It would be foolish to imagine that everything said in the convention met the approval of all who listened, but it was a telling circumstance that no sign of disapproval greeted the following, which, if not approved by the intelligence of all who heard it, certainly should have awakened even the feeblest fiber of opposition had there been any. Gompers rose fully to the occasion as he gave the convention this classical and unanswerable bit of his dialectics:

"Suppose the orchestra, that rendered such beautiful and artistic music this morning, suppose they had by a majority of ninety-eight to two decided they would work in harmony and then render their pices of music in harmony with each other to attain one common purpose—this succession of harmonious sounds; and suppose, for instance, the piccolo player and the drummer, being the two in minority, would say: 'No, we will not be bound by you ninety-eight, you reactionaries,' one of them will say: 'I am going to play my piccolo, just when I feel like it.' And the other one will say: 'I'll beat the drum to beat the band.' I wonder, if any such performance had been given this morning, you would have risen and given the cheers of approval to this wonderful orchestra, each man knowing the part he has to play in the accomplishment of the given whole, harmonious sound. The application is exactly the same with our trade union movement."

Strength of the Federation.

Credentials for something less than 400 delegates with nearly 30,000 votes, were received. All were seated without opposition. In passing I might say that all the delegates were not by any means old men, there being at all times, both in debates and elsewhere, young men as much in evidence as those aged in years. As to the apparent loss in membership due to loss in voting strength, President Gompers, in his closing address, gave such a clear and logical explanation that I feel inclined to quote it in this connection. He said:

"Somehow or other the enemies of our movement take great delight in emphasizing acutely the fact that there has been a diminution in the membership of the American Federation of Labor, and some of our own trade unionists in their simplicity, like parrots, repeat the statement. Of course we have lost some members. Has any one given consideration to the fact that for nearly two years there were from five to five and one-half millions of America's workers unemployed? And assuming that there were from one million and a half to two millions of union men who were among the five and one-half millions who were unemployed and who could not pay their dues, and the unions in turn could not pay their per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor for those who were out of work and not earning wages. Besides during the year 1922 there were strikes which covered a period

of months, and the men and women in these strikes could not pay dues to their unions, and the unions in turn could not pay per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor. I would like at this moment, if we could, know the exact membership of our affiliated unions. Bear in mind that the American Federation of Labor counts its membership, not by the exact membership of the unions today or this month, but covering the average membership of the previous year; and in the report made to this convention a period of 16 months is covered, from June, 1922, to September 1, 1923, the period of unemployment, the period of strikes and lockouts involving one and one-half millions of America's workers. The average membership on which per capita tax was paid during the 16 months is the membership reported to this convention. And yet I say some of our own members will emphasize that we have lost membership, and, echoing the malicious-formed terms of our antagonists, take out of the hearts and minds of the union men the confidence they have in the organization, and endeavor to impress them with the idea that the organizations of labor in America are decaying. The same prattling, the same terms that the employers and big business are hurling at our movement."

How the Opposition Fared in the Convention.

When speaking of the opposition, one thinks back to the old days when the American Federation of Labor conventions were of the order of verbal Donnebrooks. Those days are past. Even the most persistent irreconcilable now proclaims his faith in trade unionism and the established policies of the American Federation of Labor. The word "discipline" is being understood by every delegate, and as a consequence whatever opposition there is is parliamentary, and decorous, and receives a full and fair hearing.

The committee on organization was the first committee to report. Among the resolutions reported on by that committee was resolution No. 46, introduced by delegate Fox of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, the important part of the resolve reading: "that we recommend to all affiliated organizations (national and international unions) such changes in their organic laws as will provide for the compulsory affiliation of all subordinate local unions with all regularly chartered local or state central bodies of the American Federation of Labor." In its report the committee recited how the previous Cincinnati convention had before it eleven similar resolutions to require compulsory affiliation with central and state bodies, and had definitely rejected them all, wherefore committee likewise recommended non-concurrence in the resolution. Motion was made to concur in committee's report. Jere L. Sullivan of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees was the only international officer that came to the rescue of the army of one-lungers flocking to the support of the resolution (one-lunger is the convention nick-name for delegate having but one vote). The oratory grew fast and furious, and resulted in a compromise vote to re-refer the resolution to the committee. Some evenings later your delegate attended a meeting of representatives of central and state bodies, to the number of about fifty, who struggled in vain to suggest to the convention something that might overcome the constitutional objections to compulsory affiliation. The meeting appointed a sub-committee of five to take the matter up with the committee on organization and induce it to render a more friendly report. After a week's delay the committee submitted a new report, reading in part as follows:

"On the matter of affiliation of local unions and of national and international unions with central bodies and state federations of labor, while we feel that it is desirable, advisable and necessary that they should do so, we doubt whether the best results would be obtained through an effort on the part of the American Federation of Labor to bring about that end by compulsion. In fact the

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American Federation of Labor is a voluntary association of national and international unions and cannot take unto itself compulsory features in dealing with these national and international unions **even by recommendations.** (The black-face type by your delegate.) Your committee therefore strongly urges the officers of national and international unions to see to it that their local unions become affiliated with city central and state bodies to the end that these bodies may more properly, correctly and efficiently serve the movement and fully carry out the objects, aims, purposes and policies of the American Federation of Labor."

In the debate that ensued Delegate Mahon of the Street and Electric Railway Employees put the case most tellingly. He said that his own organization has a law requiring the local unions to attend central bodies and state federations. However, he said, there were times when they could not compel their local unions to affiliate with these bodies. "The officers of the international unions," he said, "appreciate the worth of your local and state federations; we know their force in securing good legislation and defeating hostile legislation, but when your state federations and city central labor bodies do not follow the laws and policies of the American Federation of Labor, when you attempt to direct strikes, when you attempt to put on assessments that are illegal and that burden our local organizations, we do not compel our local unions to be affiliated. I have worked hard, and shall continue to work hard, but whenever I find a condition that is wrong, I am not going to compel one of our local unions to affiliate in that condition. In the Amalgamated Association, we are going to make our own laws for the direction of the association, and I believe when I express that sentiment I express the sentiment of all other international officers here present. We want to be helpful, we want to be in harmony with these bodies, and we will do so when they follow trade union principles as laid down by the American Federation of Labor."

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote of the convention.

Labor's Political Policy.

The question before the convention that presented the greatest show of opposition to the established policies of the federation, was the question of future political action in the form of an independent labor party. The matter was reported on by the committee on resolutions, which committee brought in its report early and was given the right of way in order to remove the criticism at previous conventions that the important matters were delayed to the last days of the convention when they could not receive sufficient consideration or delegates given full and free opportunity to discuss them. The report on the subject was made a special order for Tuesday, October 9th. Four resolutions on the subject of a labor party were before the committee; on three of these, resolutions No. 9, No. 24 and No. 31, committee recommended dismissal, or non-action by the convention, and on the fourth, resolution No. 69, committee recommended non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 9, by delegate Hall of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, was side-tracked by the committee, with the statement that as it only asked for endorsement of the plan recently followed in the Minnesota election, and that plan was in conformity with the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political policy, there was nothing new in the proposal requiring action by the convention.

Resolution No. 24, by delegates of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, contained only an appeal to organized labor in general to take part in politics, and instructing their delegates to call the matter to the attention of the convention. This having been done by the introduction of the resolution, nothing further was deemed necessary to be done.

Resolution No. 31, by Delegate Riley of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, recited that "the working class will not attain its full rights as long as individual ownership of the means of production and transportation exists," and suggested that as the workers are too weak by themselves to accomplish the nationalization of the means of production and transportation, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor "is on record as forming a labor party based upon trade unions, and to be composed exclusively of workers, working farmers and all working class parties without regard to political differences." Committee thought the resolution improper and if adopted that it would subordinate the American Federation of Labor to the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. The objection of the committee was entirely technical, and might have gone to the merits of the resolution by asking the introducer how he expected to be able to form a labor party of "workers' parties that have political differences."

Resolution No. 69, by Delegate McVey of the

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ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

Chicago Federation of Labor, is a lengthy, much involved and dubious proposition. "This resolution is remarkable," the report says, "because . . . the preface to this resolution indicates that those having caused this resolution to be introduced have since its adoption become doubtful of its validity or advisability, and makes clear the sinister forces at work, boring from within, and using this proposal as a convenient vehicle by which to promote their nefarious work of disorganization and destruction of the trade union movement."

The committee reported further: "Your committee submits that the development and history of the American Federation of Labor disproves all the false imputations, allegations and charges hurled against the American trade union movement by those who would pervert economic and industrial problems into political discussions, and who would confuse the minds and dissipate the power of the wage earners in the economic industrial field for the temporary radiant but ever-illusive rainbow of political action that follows the stress of storm but is dissipated in the dawning of the bright rays of the sunshine of tranquility and prosperity. . . . In undertaking to mass and direct the potential political power of the workers, the American trade union movement deems it of primary importance that the economic organizations and power of labor shall in no way be impaired. Then, too, in our peculiar form of duality of government and tripartite divisions of the powers of government, experience has demonstrated that any attempt to mass and direct the potential and actual power of the workers through any form of fixed party scheme is to destroy that efficiency that comes from flexible mobility of power to meet whatever emergency may arise and from whatever source it may emanate. The policy and practice of the American Federation of Labor to be partisan to principles and not be partisan to political parties has been fully justified by experience. That weaknesses have developed in the application of this political policy is unquestioned. Those weaknesses instead of disproving the validity of this policy emphasize its effectiveness and indicate a proficient method of improvement by extending this policy into all primary elections within political parties and by the enactment of liberal and democratic primary election laws."

The decks were cleared for debate by a motion to concur in the report of the committee. Secretary Woll for the committee read a telegram from Victor A. Olander, addressed to delegate John H. Walker of the Illinois Federation of Labor. The telegram announced a complete reversal on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which originally sponsored the resolution now before the convention, and that the Chicago Federation of Labor by a vote of 114 to 26, and after extended debate, in which William Z. Foster took part, had repudiated its former stand on a labor party, amalgamation and recognition of Soviet Russia.

The following spoke in favor of the committee's report to the convention: Hall of Minnesota Federation of Labor, Nelson of Kansas City Central Labor Council, Doyle of the Painters, Walker of Illinois Federation of Labor. The following delegates opposed the committee's report and spoke in favor of a separate labor party: McVey of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Hayes of the Typographical Union. The speakers were allowed to exceed the ten-minute rule. Delegate Walker of Illinois created a sensation by acknowledging that he had changed his attitude on the subject and now is a firm believer in the efficacy of the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor. The convention became impatient of oratory, and several speakers were shut out by the call for the previous question, Delegates Mahon and Gompers being among those seeking to speak. A roll call vote was demanded and the committee's report concurred in

by 25,066 ayes to 1895 noes and 1628 not voting. Thus the convention by a vote of 13 to 1 approved the continuation of the non-partisan policy, the policy of rewarding your political friends and punishing your political enemies. Hays of the Typographical Union, an irreconcilable, who voted with the 8 per cent against the 92 per cent, characterized the non-partisan policy as the policy of punishing your friends and rewarding your enemies. How false this is may be grasped by reading from the Executive Council's report on this question the following result of the American Federation policy in the last congressional elections:

"Through the activities of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, as directed by the Executive Council 23 candidates for United States Senators who had been loyal to labor and the people were elected and 11 reactionary Senators defeated. Of the friendly Senators elected 18 were Democrats and 5 Republicans. Of the candidates for Representatives 170 were elected either because directly supported by the American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign committees or by reason of the opposition to their opponents. Of these 105 were Democrats, 63 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Labor and 1 Independent."

The thought that comes uppermost to mind in the consideration of the basis underlying the political policy of the Federation is that, if on the economic field, there is no objection, but on the contrary the recognized duty of every member of our movement, to support our economic friends and to oppose our economic enemies, why should there be any opposition to extending the practice to the political field? If, as some conceive it, the object of politics is to elect men to office, it is plain to see that no exclusive labor party can in this country elect its own men to office, except in a few districts, and that labor measures would have little or no chance for enactment by legislative bodies in which the labor members numbered only a scattered few. With only six million out of thirty or more million voters, from which to form a labor party, what prospects of success when our political statistics show no party has a chance to succeed at the polls unless able to secure the support of more than twice the number of millions eligible for a labor party. The last elections showed the success of the non-partisan policy, and the Prohibition party has in recent years showed the tremendous success of their non-partisan tactics in controlling elections. It is therefore plain, in the present status of organized labor, that the non-partisan policy offers greater chances of success, regardless whether the object be to elect men to office, or to secure protective and humanitarian legislation, or both.

(Continued next week.)

"WHITE COLLAR" MEN ORGANIZE.

The organization of a "white collar" union affiliated with the Sacramento Building Trades Council and the American Federation of Labor was announced here today by J. L. R. Marsh, organizer and business agent of the union.

The union, which received its charter November 1 and effected final organization Wednesday, is Local 47 of the International Federation of Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's unions.

Members of the local union include members of the society of civil engineers, electrical engineers, building engineers and mechanical engineers. A majority of the members are college graduates.

A total of 35 have already joined, according to Marsh, and by the first of the year, when the charter closes, 150 members are expected.

Names of officers and members are withheld pending complete organization and election of permanent officials, January 1.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1923.

It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives.
—Hood, in Song of the Shirt.

"The uneducated man will meet an experience in life common to every generation, with the impression that he is discovering a new thing; whereas it may be as old as Greece or Rome. A fair knowledge of history enables one to appraise at their true worth, remedies and nostrums, theories and ideals new to him, but which in the past have been experienced, weighed and rejected by men." This is a wise and ripe reflection and we stumbled across it in a paper by a member of the legal profession discussing the best means for improving the moral character of candidates for admission to the bar. There is, perhaps, no field of human endeavor so unceasingly exposed to the propaganda of new remedies and nostrums as the field of law, and in that field a knowledge of the history of legal development of any principle or theory is absolutely essential for any student of the law to arrive at practical or right conclusions through the mazes of legal relations and principles where he must pick his way. If true in the field of law, it is reasonable to hold it equally true in other fields of human endeavor, such as politics, industry and trade unionism. A knowledge of history is necessary to the statesman and politician, if he is to render service of any value to his constituents. The industrial leader and financier must have a knowledge of the history of industry and finance, to be able to guide his concern successfully. May we not also insist that members of the trade union movement must know something of the history of the labor movement in order to be able to distinguish between the things that will promote or retard its growth, whether to embrace communism and socialism as new ideals, or reject them today as they were rejected by mankind thousands of years ago. A knowledge of the history of the labor movement will teach the younger members whether it will be better for them to proceed in the ways of the American Federation of Labor, or go back to the days of the Knights of Labor, and the Sovereigns of Industry, the communism of Sparta, or the proletarian revolt of Spartacus. A little history is useful to guide men to reject the mistakes of the past, and to adopt the saner products of advancing civilization.

The Next Congress

It is now little more than a week until the Congress of the United States convenes in regular session in Washington and many of the members of both houses are already on the scene of action, as are also many of those who are not members but are interested in getting legislation of one kind or another through the coming session. Most all of these are doing more or less talking as to just what Congress ought to do in the interest of the country, or their particular part of the country, or the specific things in which they are interested. Some of them are frank and honest in their expressions, while others are clearly talking for the purpose of deceiving both the members of Congress and the people as a whole. The interests which caused the furious attack upon Magnus Johnson of Minnesota immediately after his election to the United States Senate may, we think, be very properly placed in the latter category. He was pictured as a wild, ignorant radical, dangerous to the future of the country. Magnus has also been doing considerable talking since his election, and the more he does the more the people are being convinced that he is neither radical nor ignorant, but that he is just an ordinary every-day American farmer who understands what he wants and is not deceptive enough to try to conceal his desires from the people. He is not advocating anything of a radical or dangerous character upon the people. True he stands for some things that we do not believe would be for the best interests of the country were they to be adopted and enacted into law, but he is entitled to his opinion and entitled to express it without being accused of being a dangerous fanatic and a hopeless ignoramus. There is just a bare possibility that he may be right in some of his contentions.

There are other men holding seats in the United States Senate who are far more dangerous to the country than is Johnson, and among them may be mentioned those who are advocating the throwing down of the bars to increased immigration. They are doing this with but one thought in mind, and that the flooding of the country with cheap labor for the benefit of the industrial magnates, who hope to increase their millions at the expense not only of the wage workers but of the people generally. They are not the least bit particular as to the character of the immigrants that are admitted so long as they are willing to work for low wages, and they are even now on the ground and spreading propaganda that is designed to influence members of Congress in the direction in which they want legislation on this subject to go. Only last week one of these representatives attended a gathering of large proportions in an Eastern city and stated in positive terms that there was a scarcity of labor in the coal fields of several states. When an official government investigator who had spent months in delving into that very question disputed the shortage of labor, the hired agent of greed unblushingly subsided. But had it not been for the fact that the true state of affairs could have been instantly demonstrated he might have been able to get away with his bunkum and have the false information spread far and wide to the great harm of the country as a whole.

The next Congress will have to take all these matters into account in considering legislation, and it will not, in many instances, be an easy task to separate the wheat from the chaff. Fortunately the lower house has as chairman of the committee that will deal with the question of immigration a man who has made an intensive study of the question and cannot, therefore, be easily deceived, so that it is not likely the selfish interests will be able to put over their program of increased immigration in spite of subtle propaganda that has been spread throughout the country for months past in an endeavor to bring restriction into disrepute with the people of the United States. We will soon have a pretty good line on the course Congress is to take in this regard.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The most powerful locomotive could not move a train without a human being to drive it. Your union, though a wonderful piece of mechanism, is powerless if you do not give it attention and drive it. The reason trade unions have produced such splendid results in the past is not hard to discover. The members built them, guided them and took care of them. Then the march onward became irresistible. The same thing can be done now in the same way.

It is claimed by some that all the early transcontinental railroads were financial failures and that large amounts of money were lost before they began to do any business to speak of in the way of transporting passengers and freight on a large scale. That may be true, but if so, why is it that the early transcontinental railroad builders all died multi-millionaires? Think over the list, including Stanford, Huntington, Hill and the others. People might have a lot more confidence in the pleas of poverty set up by the railroads if the matter of the officials growing rich under such conditions could be explained in honest and logical manner. None of the present officials of railroads are making application for admission to the almshouse and people cannot be blamed if they assume that they are following in the footsteps of their predecessors, which they doubtless are doing. It may be true that the small stockholders are not getting very much in the way of returns on their investments, but if not, it is up to them to compel the officials in charge to show the reason for such a state of affairs, and if they are unable to do so, then the people generally ought to lend a hand in bringing about the desired result. It can be done, and it should be.

A local politician said a few days ago: "If one is to be successful in politics he must have no opinions, must always agree with those whose votes he hopes to get whether right or wrong, must learn to keep his mouth absolutely closed until he learns what the voter's view is and fish until he is sure of his ground, and even then he must be prepared to change his mind the next time he meets the voter if the latter has changed his. Above all he must not forget exactly what the voter had to say about the different questions when they were discussed. A bad memory is fatal for the man who must play the role of hypocrite. Do not misunderstand me! I know the average citizen does not like a hypocrite, but he forces the politician to become one or defeats him at election time. If the citizen believes that it is wrong to eat Limburger cheese, woe be unto the politician who attempts to maintain that there is no harm in it. If the voter says that our water is polluted, even though a careful chemical analysis shows the contrary to be true, the politician will be charged with being a friend of the corporations and marked for defeat if he dares to assert what he knows to be the fact. Again, do not misunderstand me! The individual voter will never admit that he operates upon such a basis, though ready to concede that the other fellow does. Nevertheless enough citizens do cast their ballots out of such considerations to make it very hazardous for the candidate who freely expresses his honest opinion on different matters, and this makes hypocrites of a great many candidates for public office." What do you think about the reasoning of the man quoted?

WIT AT RANDOM

Hyman—At least once in my life I was glad to be down and out.

Lowe—And when was that?

"After my first trip in an airplane."—Yorkshire Post.

"What are you so indignant about?"

"They fined me for selling whisky," replied the bootlegger, "when it wasn't whisky at all."—Life.

Hall Boy—De man in room seben has done hang hisself!

Hotel Clerk—Hanged himself? Did you cut him down?

Hall Boy—No. sah! He ain't dead yet!—Life.

"Is this, then, to be the end of our romance?" he asked.

"Oh, no," she answered, "my lawyer will call on you in the morning. I have a bushel and a half of your letters."—Boston Transcript.

"Animals refuse to taste alcohol."

"Which is a misfortune," mused Uncle Bill Bottletop. "Some of this bootleg stuff would make wonderful rat poison."—Washington Evening Star.

"It's a shame," cried the young wife, "not a thing in the house fit to eat. I'm going straight home to mama."

"If you don't mind, dear," said the husband, reaching for his hat, "I'll go with you."—Pathfinder.

They tell of a young married artist in Washington Square who has a predilection for talking in his sleep. Several times recently he mentioned the name of "Irene," and his spouse questioned him about it.

"Oh, that," said he, thinking fast, "is the name of a horse."

Several days later when he came home he asked his wife the news of the day: "Nothing exciting happened," she said, "except your horse called you up twice."—Shoe Works Journal.

A Scotchman woke up one morning to find that in the night his wife had passed away. He leaped from his bed and ran horror-stricken into the hall.

"Mary," he called down-stairs to the general servant in the kitchen, "come to the foot of the stairs, quick."

"Yes, yes," she cried. "What is it? What is it?"

"Boil only one egg for breakfast this morning!" he said.—Bison.

"I sorter wish I'd learnt a few furrin languages when I went to school," regretfully mused Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge.

"What's the matter?" asked his wife. "You can express yourself all right as 'tis, can't you?"

"Eh-yah!—under ordinary circumstances. But I was just thinking about tuther day when one of the mules up and kicked me hell-west-and-crooked, and I didn't know nuth'n' to say but the Arkansaw language."—Kansas City Star.

From a barge rounding Cape Cod one night, a negro fell overboard.

Though he repeatedly yelled, "Ere me am, Cap, on thuh starboard," the owner of the barge, directing the rays of a pocket flashlight here and there could not detect the brunette, who treaded water.

Finally, in exasperation, the white man thundered: "Grin, darky, grin, and roll your eyes!"

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TRADE UNIONIST.

"An old man going a lone highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him,
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
'Old man,' said a fellow pilgrim near,
'You are wasting your time with building here,
You never again will pass this way,
Your journey will end with the closing day.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?'
The builder lifted his old gray head,
'Good friend, in the way that I've come,' he said,
'There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This stream that has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross on the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.'"
—Federationist.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASSES.

Department of Labor Education, per J. L. Kerchen

Beginning next Tuesday evening, November 27, 1923, at 7:30 o'clock, there will be organized under the direction of the Department of Labor Education of the University Extension of the University of California, an elementary course in "Practical Speech Making," to be given by D. E. Watkins, professor of public speaking of the University of California.

The object of this course is to meet the requirements of persons wishing to gain an insight into the elementary principles of speech-making. It is suitable to the needs of the new beginner and offers no obstacles to those who may think they lack previous preparation. Any person that can talk can profit from this course.

The work of the course is based directly upon the recent volume of the Workers Bookshelf, of the Workers' Education Bureau, which is the official authority in matters pertaining to education of the American Federation of Labor.

The course will consist of ten 1½ hour sessions and will cover the following topics:

1. Gaining control over voice and bearing.
2. How to decide what to say.
3. What makes a successful speech.
4. Sticking to the point.
5. How fact and opinion count in argument.
6. Arguing from cause and effect.
7. How to avert the misleading of words.
8. How to express oneself tellingly.
9. How to secure thought organization in a committee.
10. How to use parliamentary procedure.

The total cost of the course will be \$4.00 for each student, and the class limited to twenty-five. Enroll with the secretary in room 205.

PROFITS BREAK RECORD.

Large gains in the profits of industrial corporations the past year are reported in Wall Street. The Studebaker Motor Company reports profits available for common dividends of over \$17,000,000. The National Biscuit Company's surplus is double what it was in the first nine months of last year.

Ten industrial companies for the nine months ended September 30 have a combined balance available for common dividends of \$164,539,971, compared with \$90,272,730 in the 1922 period. This is a gain of \$74,267,241, or 82 per cent.

The American Locomotive Company will report record profits for the year 1923. The amount is placed at \$13,000,000. The previous record was a little over \$12,000,000.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Another of No. 21's native son members passed from the ranks Monday, November 19, when death claimed James Maloney. Mr. Maloney was born in San Francisco sixty-two years ago and had spent his entire life in the city. The cause of his death was given as diabetes. Ten months ago disease caused him to undergo an operation in which his right leg was removed, and for the past several months he has been an inmate of Mary's Help Hospital, where diabetes and gangrene of the left leg finally caused his passing. Left to mourn his loss are five sisters. His only brother passed away a few months ago. Due to the fact that one of his sisters is seriously ill, the funeral was quietly conducted Wednesday from St. Paul's Church, Twenty-ninth and Church streets, after which the remains were laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mr. Maloney had not been actively engaged at the trade for several years, but will be remembered by many of the older generation of printers in San Francisco, who join in expressions of sympathy to those relatives left to mourn his passing.

The regular November monthly meeting of No. 21 was held Sunday, when many matters of interest to the membership were discussed and disposed of. During the month 56 cards were deposited, 45 withdrew by traveler, one by withdrawal card, one died and one suspended, leaving a total membership of 1340. Nine made application for membership, as follows: John M. Ashby, Jr., Lester O. Callaghan, Frank H. Felter, Edward E. Gessler, Henry H. Haskins, David C. Hooper, Jervis H. Perry, Fidencio E. Schmidt and Edward Wynkoop. Paul R. Aller and Albert W. Coles were initiated as journeymen members, and Thor Erickson, W. F. Fee, J. L. Gould and J. F. McKenna were initiated as apprentice members. After considerable discussion, the proposition to create a local pension, to be paid in addition to the International pension, was finally placed in the hands of a committee composed of G. E. Mitchell, Sr., J. J. O'Rourke and Vice-President Joseph Faunt LeRoy, who were directed to draft a law and present to the next meeting of the union. Resolutions of condolence on the death of Frank J. Bonnington, from the San Francisco Labor Council, New York Progressive Club and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 were read and adopted by a rising vote of the union. The report of the delegates to the State Federation of Labor were read and placed on file. C. A. Houck was elected to fill a vacancy on the auditing committee. The union sent \$5 to the Daily News Christmas tree fund.

"Sec. 16, By-Laws, I. T. U., specifies that each member shall designate a beneficiary of his mortuary benefit. In the event no beneficiary is named, the benefit shall revert to the nearest relative, or where one is named and has subsequently died, and there remains no living near relative of the deceased members of the union, i. e., husband, widow, child or children, father or mother, sister or brother, then such benefit shall revert to the Mortuary Fund of the I. T. U. Three cases which occurred in No. 6 the past week: No. 1: Member dies and local secretary makes application for mortuary benefit, \$500. I. T. U. secretary states deceased did not designate a beneficiary; asks for name or names of nearest relatives, which happens to be a niece, who is ineligible under the law. The \$500 goes back to the fund. No. 2: Member dies and local secretary makes customary requisition for the benefit, \$500. Deceased had designated his mother, and I. T. U. sent on check. Mother had died long before her son, but name of beneficiary had not been changed. No relatives. The \$500 goes back to the fund. No. 3: Member dies and through correspondence local secretary is informed deceased ordered his mort-

uary benefit to be paid to "the beneficiaries named in my last will and testament." Secretary learns deceased didn't make a will and testament. He intended to. We all intend to do certain things that we don't. That's why I'm writing this. I'm not objecting to money reverting to the I. T. U. fund, but do ask every member to name a beneficiary, relative or otherwise, and should beneficiary die, the local secretary will supply you with a change of beneficiary blank."—From the monthly Bulletin of New York Union No. 6. There are doubtless many members of No. 21 who have neglected to change their mortuary benefit, as the cases cited above. In order to save time and trouble for relatives of deceased, each member should give this matter his immediate attention.

Joseph Bradway, who has spent the summer touring the country, has returned to San Francisco where he will spend the winter, at least.

Chicago Union No. 16 has adopted an amendment to their constitution whereby they elect their executive officers for a term of four years, and name the president as one of the four delegates to which they are entitled each year, thus there will be but three delegates to be elected to the annual convention of the I. T. U.

The following is an excerpt from a letter received by a member of No. 21 from an old-time San Francisco printer now residing in New York: " * * * The publishers desired to reduce their composing room forces 75 per cent during the pressmen's strike, but were told the local union would consider it a breach of contract * * * so the employers kept their full forces in the composing room at work all during the strike. Two papers had put on about 15 new sifs apiece just one week before the strike started. At the suggestion of Mr. Rouse the employers even decided to pay the subs for their enforced idleness. * * * In a straw vote taken on one of the papers, the question: "Do you want a six-hour day or do you want an increase in wages?" the result was as follows: For six-hour day, 269; for more wages, 83.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—A record attendance at a Chronicle chapel meeting was on hand Saturday, November 17, to bid adieu to William M. Davy, who resigned the foremanship to accept a similar situation on Vanderbilt's new paper, fully 150 being present. Chairman Heagney referred

to the pleasant relations between the chapel and the foreman since 1913, when he assumed charge, and called attention to the fairness Mr. Davy has always manifested in his dealings with individuals. The chairman, on behalf of the chapel, then presented an automobile camp kit and an album, suitably engraved, containing the names of members of the chapel, at the same time expressing the hope of all present that Mr. Davy would find conditions as pleasant in his new position as in the one he was leaving. In answer Mr. Davy stressed the loyalty and co-operation he had always received from the members, thanked them individually and collectively, reminisced a bit and had Secretary McDermott read a bit of poetry written by members of the old Morning Call chapel commemorating the event of his leaving that paper to assume charge of the Chronicle. A number of Call printers who participated then are now Chronicle men and they were gratified that the incident had not slipped his memory. One part of Mr. Davy's talk shows the broad-



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the Assets of which have never been increased
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Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

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PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
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A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

ARE YOU ILL? IF SO, WHY?

CALL ON

DR. M. J. LEE
CHIROPRACTOR PHYSICIAN

(Who carries a Union Card)

He can and will remedy your troubles. A Visit will convince you.

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in the Mission**SOUVENIRS TO THE LADIES****1200-1212 VALENCIA STREET****Cor. of 23rd**

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Free Delivery to All Parts of the State

FOR YOUR

HOLIDAY POULTRY**HENRY ROSENTHAL'S****Mission Palace Market****2716 MISSION STREET**

Between 23rd and 24th Streets

Where the people of the Mission District can now purchase first quality meats at down-town Spreckels Market prices. No higher quality of Meats sold in this city. Our prices are the lowest.

**HELLMANN'S**
BLUE RIBBON MAYONNAISE**"Made in San Francisco"****The Mince Meat in Our**
SPECIAL MINCE PIES
Contains the Right Amount of
Brandy and Cherry Wine

It is Unusually Delicious

Mince Pies from 50c Up

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mindfulness of the man. Speaking of his successor, he said he was glad a Chronicle man had been selected, that Mr. Wells was a loyal subordinate and therefore could and would appreciate the same quality in others and hoped Mr. Wells would be given as much co-operation as he himself always counted on and received. His remarks frequently brought applause, as he has a happy faculty of injecting a quaint bit of humor into serious subjects. There is no room for doubting his popularity, for, as the long line of men passed before him and shook hands, there was a spontaneity of good feeling in the congratulations anent his bettering himself and wishing him success that evidenced more than the usual inane, conventional utterances common to such occasions.

The new foreman, Ashton A. Wells, announced his assistants as follows: Charles Cullen, assistant foreman; Dave Hughes, day foreman; Chet Martin, ad foreman; "Dinty" Gallagher, night ad foreman; Heine Jansen, day ad foreman, and Tommy Parry, head machinist. Mr. Wells also announced that in the event vacancies occurred by men accepting positions on the new paper they would be filled from the present force.

One of the pioneers on the Coast in printing circles, W. W. Bird, is subbing in the proofroom. "Bill" Bird worked on the Alta California 42 years ago; he was one of the men to walk out in the Los Angeles Times strike in 1890 and has worked in job shops and newspapers from San Francisco to San Diego, being known to practically every printer in that stretch of country. In his time he has seen many changes in the business and his stories are well worth listening to.

Among the gentlemen who fattened their bank-rolls last week by falling heir to some real money were E. L. Walker, the only printer-chiropractor in this neck of the woods; Aubrey Bell, one of the seven wonders of the world at either pounding a keyboard or playing bush league baseball; Micky Donelin, who learned to be a print at a very tender age and never recovered; E. Tracy, the little proofreader from the big village on the Hudson; Dan O'Connell, one of the triumvirate yeleft "the Heavenly Trio," the other two being Wee Willie Harris and dandy Dinty Gallagher; and C. C. King, whose flaming locks resemble a beacon on a dark night.

A full month of spare time labor on the part of George Hirst was sufficient to put his Overland in running order. He had the back fence and the yard covered with pieces of automobile, but finally got them all together again.

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DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY
TO THE BEST IN
VAUDEVILLE**MATINEE DAILY****SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES**

\$1.85 to \$3.15

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UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER**EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.**

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SAN FRANCISCO

BY THE WAY.

Col. Forbes says Doc. Sawyer has been lying; Doc. Sawyer said Col. Forbes was a bad actor; Gen. O'Ryan says Col. Forbes was a member of a conspiring gang; everybody says somebody else was either a liar or a crook, or both.

It has been a pleasant party—this investigation into the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau.

Apparently there has been a good deal of playing ducks and drakes with this bureau charged with caring for the disabled veterans of the war. Nothing could be more revolting than to debauch such a bureau.

The truth about the whole thing belongs to the people and let it come.

* * *

The National Founders' Association has prepared an exhibit to show the "remarkable development of open shop approval among all classes in America." The first thought in this connection is that there has been no such growing approval, but that approval has diminished.

Propagandists are trying hard to keep the so-called open shop alive, but it's a hard job. The whole thing was a fraud from the beginning and even a payroll can't keep a fraud alive forever.

The tenacity of the propagandists would be more admirable if it were displayed in a better cause.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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Sixth & Market**CARHARTT OVERALLS**

IT PAYS TO BUY

BENDER'S SHOES**FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY****2412 Mission Street**
Martha Washington Shoes**Near Twentieth**
Buster Brown Shoes**OUR NEW BRANCH OPENS DECEMBER 3RD**

To better serve our customers and friends, we are opening a complete Branch Bank at Montgomery and Bush Streets, in the Mills Building. This new Branch opens on December 3rd, and we will be prepared to render a complete banking service—both Savings and Commercial.

We invite you to make use of the facilities offered by our MILLS BUILDING BRANCH.

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Head Office: 783 Market Street near Fourth
San Francisco, California**Savings—Commercial—Trust—**
Safe Deposit Vaults**"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"****Columbia**
OUTFITTING CO.**MISSION STREET**
at Twenty-second**THE**
UNION
LABEL

On every one of these items

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 16, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Communication from Garment Workers' Union, requesting that the Home Credit Company, Twenty-first and Mission streets, be placed on the unfair list of the Council. Moved that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee; carried.

Referred to Label Section—From the Union Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to Promotional Leagues.

Referred to Educational Committee—Communication from the Teachers' Federation, with reference to Education Week.

Referred to Lithographers—From the Tacoma Brewing Company, relative to the union label on their printing.

Requests complied with—From the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, requesting permission to send a speaker to address the Council meeting on Friday evening, December 7th.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of communication from the Theatrical Federation requesting action against the California Janitorial Supply Company and the American Building and Maintenance Company; after a lengthy discussion and on promise of employer to comply with the union rules your committee recommended that the communication be filed. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Drivers—Are making progress in their fight with the Torino Baking Company. Paste Makers—Are on strike against several factories in the city. Barbers—All shops that keep open on Sundays are unfair to organized labor.

Label Section—Will issue list of stores carrying union goods; requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of resolutions introduced by Delegate Ferguson commending Judge Dooling for his decision relative to the Builders' Exchange, your committee is of the opinion that the attorneys for the United States Government and the special assistants and investigators, equally with the learned and impartial Judge are deserving of commendation for their industry and zeal shown in the case, and recommended that the Council adopt the resolutions herewith submitted as expressing the Council's sentiments on the subject-matter. Recommendation concurred in.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, For a period of over two years the members of the Building Trades Councils of Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties were made the victims of an illegal conspiracy formed by the Industrial Association, the Builders' Exchange and the dealers in building materials; and

Whereas, The Department of Justice of the United States took up the prosecution of the wrongdoers on behalf of the people whose rights have been flagrantly violated by the members of the conspiracy; and

Whereas, When the evidence of this reprehensible and grossly illegal conspiracy, misnamed the American Plan, and its evil machinations were submitted to the Honorable Maurice T. Dooling, Judge of the United States District Court, he found the conspirators guilty of the offenses charged and enjoined them from continuing to violate the law of the land; and

Whereas, The members of the Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties Building Trades Councils and the public generally were subjected to grave injustice at the

hands of the conspirators and waited long and patiently for redress, firm in the belief that ultimately justice would be done; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 16th day of November, 1923, that we sincerely commend the Hon. Maurice T. Dooling; John T. Williams, U. S. District Attorney; A. T. Seymour, assistant to the Attorney General of the United States; Henry A. Guiler, James Raleigh Kelly and H. H. Atkinson, special assistants to the Attorney General of the United States; and the special investigators of the Department of Justice, for the able and conscientious manner in which, as officials of the United States Government, they have performed their duties without fear or favor, and that we recognize the fact that in the fair, fearless and impartial administration of law rests not only the safety of our citizens, but the perpetuity of our Nation; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Judge Dooling, the office of the United States Attorney, to the Attorney General of the United States, to the San Francisco and the California Building Trades Councils, and to the press.

Report of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—Delegate Johnson submitted the balance of his report which was of much interest, and which was ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

New Business—Moved that the Committee on Education be instructed to investigate the part-time education in School Department; carried.

Receipts—\$672.96. **Expenses**—\$1837.00.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LADIES AUXILIARY.

Minutes of Meeting of November 14, 1923.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the S. F. Label Section was held Wednesday evening, November 14th, and was called to order at 7:30 o'clock in Brotherhood Hall, Labor Temple, by Vice-President Selena Lively.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of the previous meeting, October 24th, were read and approved.

Communications were read, noted and filed.

Bills—There being a mistake in the bill presented by the Hall Association, it was laid over to be rectified.

Committees—As President Minnie Desepte was out of the city, no report was rendered concerning the dance given by the Auxiliary on October 27.

Unfinished Business—The motion to having a Christmas party, as adopted on the previous meeting, was rescinded.

New Business—New members were given the obligation and seated.

Nomination and election of officers were declared in order. The following named Sisters were declared elected for the next term: President, Selena Lively; first vice-president, Ruth Baller; second vice-president, Sister Duryea; third vice-president, Sister Decker; secretary, Tina Fosen; treasurer, Sister M. Snider; sergeant-at-arms, Jennie Laird; trustees, Katherine Donovan, Anna E. Butler.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the membership and their friends be invited to our meeting on December 12th, when we are to have a whist game and refreshments free to all.

The report of the Treasurer was next in order, and as the Social Committee had made arrangements for a "Bunko Party," meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p. m. to meet again in regular session November 28, 1923.

Fraternally submitted,
TINA FOSEN, Secretary.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Electrical workers employed by the Northwestern Electric Company of Portland, Ore., suspended work following the company's refusal to restore the wage scale paid prior to early last year.

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Afternoon and Evening Dresses at Reasonable Prices

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A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

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CHRISTMAS SOON HERE

EVERYBODY IS SENDING OUT PERSONAL GREETING CARDS.

ORDER NOW WHILE STOCK IS COMPLETE

Walter N. Brunt
111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

DEPENDS ON ITSELF.

Writing in the *Congregationalist*, on the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland, Dr. Arthur E. Holt, secretary of the social service department of the Congregational Education Society, discusses the absence of the "intellectual" in the American trade union movement and their large numbers in the British trade union movement.

"It is safe to assume," said Dr. Holt, "that although American labor will probably invite to its aid the man with special training in political economy and in law, we will never have an 'intellectual' appendix to the American labor movement. Those who look for this fail to recognize that the British custom roots in a class movement where education was supposed to belong to a special class. This does not mean that American labor will not make use of the best trained men, but it will do this in another way. It will employ research bureaus and other experts, and this, on the whole, seems the more self-respecting plan."

Dr. Holt calls attention to labor's warning of state invasion in the industrial life of the people. The churchman compares this to the political activity of British trade unionists, and he says that in this comparison "American labor does not appear unfavorably."

"The trend in British labor has been overwhelmingly in the direction of government ownership and toward an alliance of economics and politics," said Dr. Holt. "American labor has set its face against all this and has declared that industry should be free from interferences on the part of the state. It believes:

"The threat of state invasion of industrial life is real. Powerful groups of earnest and sincere persons constantly seek the extension of state suzerainty over purely industrial fields. Such ignorant encroachments as the Cummins-Esch act, the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and the Colorado Industrial Commission act, each a blundering gesture of government acting under the spur of organized propaganda or of political appetite for power, are examples of what all industry has to fear. The continuing clamor for extension of state regulatory powers, under the guise of reform and deliverance from evil, can but lead into greater confusion and more hopeless entanglements. Trade unionism must lead the way for true progress even at the cost of being branded as reactionary by those who do but little save propound formulas based upon Utopian thought and devoid of the benefit of experience and of any cognizance of our fundamental social structure, our industrial life, or our national characteristics. We advocate organization of all wage earners and of all useful and productive elements."

Dr. Holt declares that the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is "an American program for an American industry, and will be well worth while for American employers to seek co-operation with them."

"I have read no pronouncement on American industry," says Dr. Holt, "which seems to me more statesmanlike in its outlook than the report of the executive council entitled, 'Industry's Manifest Duty.'"

WOMAN STIRS HEARING.

H. A. Taylor, counsel for the Erie Railroad, declared that there is a labor shortage in the anthracite fields, but that is as far as he got at a coal hearing being held by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The witness retreated under a shower of questions by Mrs. Louis Reed Welzmler, deputy market commissioner of New York City, who has just returned from a tour of the hard coal fields. The attorney's technical advisers deserted him and he retired in confusion, while even his associates laughed.

ANNIVERSARY OF A. F. OF L.

On November 15, 1881, the American Federation of Labor came into existence and today is the forty-second anniversary of that important event.

Congratulations were received by President Samuel Gompers in his office from many callers and from distant points by wire and letter.

"Conditions today, after forty-two years of effort and organization, are vastly different than they were when the American Federation of Labor was organized," said Mr. Gompers in a statement to newspapers.

"At that early date the wage earners had almost to begin at the beginning in the effort to remove injustices, many of which were the heritage of the European feudal system and many more of which were the result of ignorance and of carelessness of human life.

"Employers took thought only of wage earners as instruments to be used as tools were used—to be used and cast aside. Legislators gave no heed to the needs of the toiling masses. The whole field was a field in which labor's contentions had to start at the very bottom.

"Gradually abuses have been eliminated. The twelve-hour day has gone. The conception that a worker is a piece of property, or a piece of merchandise has gone. The contention that a worker is entitled to no voice in determining the conditions under which he shall give service to society has all but gone. It lingers only in the darkest corners of our industrial order.

"Largely as a result of the struggle by the wage earners for a better life, for more of freedom, for better living and working conditions, for a more adequate wage and for a fairer opportunity, the United States stands head and shoulders above every other nation in the world in point of average human happiness and human well-being.

"We still have our problems, and among them are some of the first magnitude. But they are not the problems of the early days when it was necessary to fight for a chance to exercise a voice for a chance to speak. We have established fundamental principles; and the problems of today are largely problems of how to apply established principles of justice and freedom in order to continue the wonderful progress that has been made in our country and by our country.

"In 1881 there were but a handful of organized wage earners. Today there are six millions of them, numbering in their ranks the finest citizenship in America, men and women capable, alert, understanding the needs of our time and having the determination and the intelligence necessary to cope with the great problems of our day.

"Most of the great contentions of the trade union movement have won general public approval and support. Most of the important contentions of the trade union movement have dealt with questions of vital importance to the whole citizenship and not only to wage earners. Such a one was the movement for universal suffrage and such a one was the movement to abolish

exploitation of prisoners for private profit. Such a one was the effort, still continued, to prevent a flooding of our country with unassimilable immigrants.

"We continue and we shall continue to struggle for those things that mean a better citizenship everywhere and for all, though our first concern is the protection of the rights and interests of the wage earners.

"Truly there has been progress—wonderful progress—in the forty-two years of American Federation of Labor existence and activity. There is in the whole world today no organization so powerful, and yet so disciplined and restrained in the use of its power. And there is none that uses its power so consistently for the general good of all.

"This anniversary is merely a milestone; it is not a stopping point or even a breathing point. The issues of the day are pressing and ever-changing. A new Congress is about to come into being, necessitating the utmost vigilance. The childhood of our nation must be freed and this freedom for childhood, anachronism as the issue may be in this advanced age, is one of the great issues that must confront that Congress.

"Industrial changes are taking place, presenting great issues, not only of labor organizations, but of general policy. The arena is filled with issues that demand thought, vision and constructive action. In forty-two years of continuous struggle and effort the labor movement has given a guarantee of its character, stability and purpose. It stands forth as a protector of the institutions of freedom, a guardian of the bill of rights, a great protagonist of equality of opportunity, and an unflinching champion of the principles of democracy as the guiding principles in the great affairs of our political and industrial life."

In honor of the event the American Federation of Labor Building was festooned with a full dress of American flags.

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MINCE AND SQUASH PIES

FRUIT CAKES

For the Holidays

LOUIS HAUB

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Bakery, Confectionery and Oyster Parlor

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The First Bank in the Mission District**THE MISSION BANK**

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

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Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, a fraternal insurance and labor organization, will be celebrated in fifteen large railroad terminals throughout the United States and Canada, in private and public gatherings, on December 2, 1923. A secret meeting for members only has been arranged for 2:00 o'clock and a public meeting for 7:30 o'clock at Moose Hall, 1621 Market street. To the local members of the organization is credit due for the success in securing one of these important meetings in San Francisco. The organization is to be congratulated in securing Mr. McAdoo as the principal speaker at the public meetings to be held in this city.

This celebration immediately follows an intensive organizing campaign waged by the brotherhood for a number of months, with the result that they are able to announce that practically every locomotive fireman and engine hostler in the service of the railroads in the United States and in Canada is a member of the organization. In other words, the railroads, so far as the locomotive firemen and engine hostlers are concerned, are 100 per cent organized.

The historical sketch published in connection with the programs for the various meetings, describing the formation of the brotherhood and its subsequent development, is full of interest and clearly indicates that more associations of its character among other classes of our citizens would add materially to the well-being of society in general.

While many similar incidents had, of course, previously occurred, the incident primarily responsible for the formation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, as it was then called, was the death of George Page, a locomotive fireman on the Erie Railroad, working out of Port Jervis, N. Y. During the month of November, 1873, Page left that city as a fireman on the locomotive of a freight train and had proceeded but a short distance when an accident, fatal to him, occurred. The task of communicating information to his family concerning the death of Page was, by officials of the company, assigned to one Joshua A. Leach, another locomotive fireman in the service of the Erie Railroad. The moral duty of soliciting his fellow employees for financial assistance for Mrs. Page and her fatherless children also fell upon Joshua Leach, whereupon he conceived the idea of establishing an organization that would make provision for the protection of disabled members and for the protection of widows and other dependents of those who gave up their lives in this hazardous calling. On December 1, 1873, eleven locomotive firemen, all employees of the Erie Railroad, under the leadership of Joshua Leach, met at Port Jervis, N. Y., where the first lodge of the organization was formed. While much opposition by railroads at different times and places was encountered, the movement was such a popular and essential one that the growth of the organization has been almost phenomenal. Its real development can, perhaps, be most graphically shown by the statement that there are today 118,000 members of the organization, that it has assets aggregating the sum of \$11,438,037.78, and that it has \$150,000,000.00 of insurance in effect.

Death and Disability Claims.

In the fifty years of its existence, an insurance system that is unexcelled has been established. Insurance is provided at the rate of \$1.10 per thousand dollars which, having regard for the hazardous character of the employment of its members, defies competition. The stability of the insurance department is attested by insurance commissioners of various states. The organization has paid, in death and disability claims, the

enormous sum of \$28,315,409.30, and in "benevolent" (charity) claims, the sum of \$1,329,350.00. In recent years, an accident indemnity department, a funeral benefit department and a pension department have also been established. The pension department, in conjunction with the home for aged and disabled railroad employees, which is jointly maintained by the railroad transportation organizations at Highland Park, Ill., assures its members against adversity during old age.

Much of the success and popularity of this institution can be ascribed to the fact that the organization holds its contracts with its employers inviolate and, during its fifty years of existence, not an instance can be cited where the brotherhood ever repudiated an agreement properly entered into with a railroad company. Where individuals or groups of individuals have attempted such action, their membership in the organization was immediately severed.

The preamble to the constitution sets forth as the cardinal principles of the organization, "protection," "charity," "sobriety" and "industry." The qualifications for membership require that an applicant must be actually employed as a locomotive engineer, fireman or hostler, that he must be of good moral character, able to read and write the English language, that he must be white born and not less than 18 years of age.

San Francisco, Calif.—Hon. W. G. McAdoo, former director general of railroads; Albert Phillips, vice-president, B. L. F. & E.; Irene A. Ford, member, Ladies' Society, B. L. F. & E.; Mayor James Rolph, Jr.; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, State Federation of Labor, and other prominent speakers.

President Robertson, in the closing feature of his remarks, makes the following stirring appeal for brotherhood spirit among his members:

"As your international president, I urge that our members read attentively all that is said concerning each department of our wonderful institution. I appeal to each member to rededicate himself to the further advancement of our brotherhood that its every ideal may be realized. I appeal to every member to live the brotherhood spirit. How can we do otherwise when we know that brotherhood embodies all that is essential of our boasted Christianity? Brotherhood! It appeals to us to be better men, to be better citizens. It reaches down to the man who is without the ideals so essential to his happiness, prosperity and self-respect. It teaches tolerance, gentleness and it makes for better and happier homes. It extends its protecting hands to the orphan and to the widow and raises them from the depths of despair into the sunlight of benevolence. Brotherhood! Who is able to define its full meaning and its limitations? There is no limit to its benevolent and protective influences. It goes with us in our daily life; it goes with us to the grave and it endures and still places its protecting arms around our loved ones after we are gone.

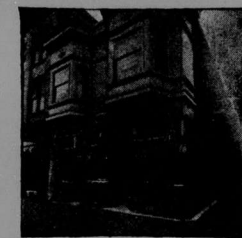
"I again appeal to you to get the brotherhood spirit, live it and extend it to others. Let us have the biggest, the grandest and the best of all brotherhoods!"

Public Invited to Attend.

An interesting program will be rendered at the evening meeting to which the public is not only cordially invited, but is respectfully urged to attend.

Hundreds of members of the brotherhood from neighboring cities will pay San Francisco a visit on this occasion and it should be the purpose, after the ceremonies and after their stay in our midst is completed, to send with them on their return trip a favorable impression of our city and a feeling that our citizens recognize them as units in an institution that is doing its share in humanity's cause.

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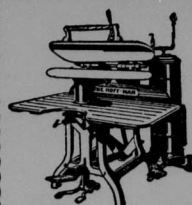
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EAT A "GOLDEN RULE DINNER."

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

America is going to have a chance to prove how much it actually believes in one of the greatest principles of brotherhood taught by the world's best teachers—the principle of the Golden Rule—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Perhaps you have said that the Golden Rule is good enough for you as a religious creed. And if your religion includes more than this simple creed, it certainly embodies it.

The people in most of the countries of the world are being asked by the Near East Relief to observe "Golden Rule Sunday" on December 2, 1923, in the interest of the children who have been the innocent victims in one of the greatest tragedies in the history of the human race.

Tens of thousands of little children in the Near East are without father, mother or country. Their parents were killed, or died of persecution, exposure and starvation. They have no responsible relatives to provide for their support. They are all refugees from their native lands. These children are as much entitled to daily food and necessities of life as the children in our own homes.

Sixty thousand of them are in the orphanages of the Near East Relief. Many other thousands should be receiving attention. The Near East Relief wants to do for them what it has done for at least one million people whose lives were saved by this organization during the past eight years.

Here is the way in which "Golden Rule Sunday" is to be observed:

First—By dining for one meal on the foods served to orphans cared for by the Near East Relief.

Second—By sending to the Near East Relief the money thus saved so that thousands of children may be spared from starvation.

No elaborate organization is necessary—no special meetings, no collections, no drive—just a "communion" of the Golden Rule, celebrated with and for the thousands of little children who will live because you practiced one of the most sacred principles of human relationship.

It may be something of a sacrifice to many American families to limit themselves even for one meal to this simple menu, but the novelty of it and the consciousness of the good accomplished will make it worth while. And remember that these American families are being asked to eat only once what these thousands of orphans are eating every day in the year.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly indorsed the work and program of the Near East Relief, and has adopted the following resolution:

"We recognize and approve of the work of the Near East Relief and continuation of its program, especially in the feeding of orphans and their training for self-support, which deserves the co-operation of our affiliated membership to the best of its ability, and recommend to the national unions, state and local organizations that they co-operate in the education of their members as to this great need and collect and forward through their national headquarters to the Near East Relief such funds as may be contributed for this purpose."

Every member of organized labor can help by observing "Golden Rule Sunday" on December 2, by eating a Golden Rule Dinner. If you will write to any of the offices of the Near East Relief, there will be sent to you—without obligation on your part—an illustrated booklet entitled "Suggestions and Meditations for Golden Rule Sunday," which contains menus and recipes prepared by some of America's most popular chefs; a grace before meals called "The Communion of the Golden Rule," especially written for this occasion by Dr. Henry Van Dyke; A Prayer and Meditation for Golden Rule Sunday, written by Cardinal

O'Connell; and interesting information about the children of the Near East.

Following are some of the principal offices of the Near East Relief: 151 Fifth avenue, New York; 37 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 333 Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

"An individual is as superb as a nation when he has the qualities which make a superb nation."—Walt Whitman.

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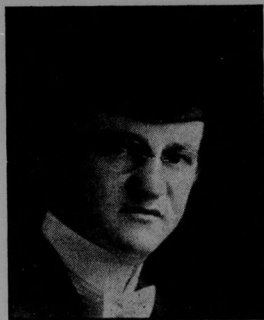
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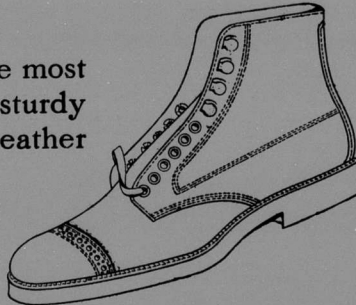


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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Alexander S. McPherson of the printers, Robert L. Keenan of the teamsters, James Maloney of the printers.

Members of the Paste Makers' Union are on strike against several factories that refused to pay the wage scale and observe conditions. Reports are to the effect that everything concerning the strike looks favorable.

The bakery wagon drivers report satisfactory progress in their fight with the Torino Baking Company. This fight has been on for several weeks.

The Barbers' Union desires that all union men take notice that any barber shop remaining open on Sunday is a non-union shop and should not be patronized by union men.

The Labor Council last Friday night directed the Committee on Education to make an investigation of the working out of the part-time school law in San Francisco and report back at a future date. The committee will shortly take up the subject and map out plans for carrying on the investigation and preparing a report.

Committee's from the Shoe Clerks' Union are

daily visiting unions and acquainting the membership with the fact that the firm of Feltman & Curme, on Market street, are operating on a non-union basis. The clerks want the support of all unionists in their campaign against this concern.

A circular letter bearing German stamps to the nominal value of thirty million marks, was received and read to the Labor Council last week. The letter is from the Central Union of German Consumers' Co-operative Societies, at Hamburg. These societies number 3,600,000 members, and with families include from fourteen to fifteen million people, being the largest non-political and non-religious body of German working people. It is stated that the normal supply of wheat this year is 50 per cent short, and everything else short in proportion. Forty per cent of the workers are unemployed or employed only a few hours a week at a mere subsistence wage. The social insurance system is falling to pieces for lack of finances to support, and the labor organizations are going down in membership. Among the essential things to restore the economic condition of Germany the circular advocates the settlement of the reparations question, the maintenance of the German Republic, and

child relief. The circular letter closes with an appeal for a conference to fix reparations on a basis of Germany's capacity to pay, and concludes: "We believe that if America participates in such a conference, together with such other countries as desire the restoration of peace and order in Central Europe and the resumption of normal trade and industry, that America's moral support to the decisions of the conference will be enough to insure their fulfillment."

GREAT IS LABOR'S DESTINY.

By Chester M. Wright,

Editor, International Labor News Service.
 No. 8.

Most troubles in industry happen because one side is boss. There comes a point when one side can "lay down the law." One side can issue an edict, an imperial decree.

Imperial decrees always make trouble. The injunction, as used in industrial disputes, is just a form of imperial decree, with the judge as emperor.

Lawyers would have a different way of saying this, but lawyers are still talking the lingo they learned decades ago when court records were written by men who got paid by the word and who therefore invented many awesome but useless words.

When the boss of a big plant says, "that's my decision and that's final," he's just a little edition of an emperor.

Only a few political emperors are left in the world. Business for them is poor.

Political democracy has put the emperor business on the bum.

Labor looks toward the building of an industrial democracy to put industrial emperors on the bum. This will be good even for the emperors.

In the beginning it was a fight for a chance to be heard. Now it is a great struggle to build a new structure in the great and marvelous industrial world.

Truly the mission of labor is great and glorious. It outshines in brilliance, responsibility, opportunity and purpose anything that we know of in the world today.

Compare the labor movement building new and greater freedom with rusty statesmen gabbing away with fourteenth century thoughts in their minds and medieval chains of tradition around their necks.

Labor's destiny is tremendous. It is the great leader of our day!

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